

II Accounting for Operating Transfers

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the authoritative body that sets governmental accounting policy. Through its publication, *Governmental Accounting, Auditing and Financial Reporting (GAAFR)*, it defines two major categories of interfund transfers (excluding residual equity transfers), one of which is Operating Transfers. Examples of Operating Transfers are:

- ✧ Legally authorized transfers from a fund receiving revenue to the fund through which the resources are to be expended;
- ✧ Transfers from the General Fund to a Special Revenue or Capital Projects fund;
- ✧ Operating subsidy transfers from the General or Special Revenue funds to an Enterprise fund; and
- ✧ Transfers from an Enterprise fund to finance General Fund expenditures.

Transfers occur when monies are moved between State funds, usually Governmental or Proprietary funds. The authority for transfers between funds can be constitutional, statutory or items within the annual Budget Act. The fund from which the money is moved is called the transferor fund (Operating Transfers-Out). The fund that receives the money is called the transferee fund (Operating Transfers-In).

In California, some transfers between funds are treated as Operating Transfers as described above. However, other fund transfers are recorded as expenditures of the transferor fund and as negative expenditures in the transferee fund (labeled as 'less funding provided by' in the Governor's Budget) in order to conform to the legal basis requirements. These transfers are referred to as Expenditure Transfers in this chapter.

Generally, Expenditure Transfers are transfers from the General Fund to special funds and transfers between special funds, although there may be exceptions. Therefore, agencies should identify how the transfer is displayed in the Governor's Budget and how the State Controller's Office (SCO) has recorded (or will record) the transfer to determine whether a particular transfer is an Operating Transfer or Expenditure Transfer.

The remainder of this chapter discusses the procedures applicable to each type of transfer.

OPERATING TRANSFERS

The following outlines the activities involved in Operating Transfers.

- ✪ GLA 8000-Revenue receipts are recorded when money first comes into the transferor fund from outside State Government.
- ✪ An amount is transferred from the transferor fund to the transferee fund in accordance with the Budget Act or Statute.
- ✪ The transfer is recorded in the transferor fund as an operating transfer out using GLA 9812-Operating Transfers-Out. This GLA classifies the transfer as Other Financial sources/Uses rather than Expenditures.
- ✪ The transferee fund records the operating transfer receipt using GLA 9811-Operating Transfers-In, thereby recording the receipt as Other Financial Sources/Uses rather than Revenues.
- ✪ GLA 9000-Expenditures are recorded in the transferee fund when money is withdrawn from the fund for the payment of goods or services.

Establishing Tables For Recording Operating Transfers

The following table entries must be established to record Operating Transfers.

Appropriation Symbol (AS) Table

Each Operating Transfer account maintained by the SCO should have an Appropriation Symbol in CALSTARS to record its activity. Some of the more pertinent data elements for Operating Transfers are discussed below. See Volume 2, Chapter IV-AS for a full discussion of the AS Table.

Neither Operating Transfers-In nor Operating Transfers-Out would normally be scheduled (i.e., appropriated) by program or category. The coding suggested below assumes the account is not scheduled by program or category.

Account Type - For Operating Transfers-Out, code the same as the SCO Category Code. If the SCO Category code field is blank, use **00**. For Operating Transfers-In, use **RR** because Operating Transfers-In are usually contained within the SCO's revenue accounts.

Program Coding Levels (Program, Element, etc.) - Leave blank.

Character - Normally **1** (Support).

Reference - Code the same as the SCO's reference, when present. For Operating Transfers-In, use **980**.

Allotment Object Level - Use **0** (no allotments by object). Operating Transfers-Out transactions do not post to the Allotment File.

PCA Table

Some of the Transaction Codes used to post Operating Transfers require the use of a PCA number. These activities are reported on the 'Q' series reports along with activity for expenditures, reimbursements, revenues, etc. In addition to the distinct program code and fund source that are discussed below, the Object Detail code for Operating Transfers-Out and the Receipt Source code for Operating Transfers-In identify transfer activity from other types of activity on these reports. The following is suggested coding for selected data elements in the PCA Table:

PCA Type - Use **1** (Direct).

Program - Use Program **95** per the UCM if the program cannot be identified when funds are appropriated from one fund for transfer to another fund or are transferred from one appropriation to another appropriation. The funding source for this program is **Z**.

Disbursing Fund Segment - Record Operating Transfer activity in the Ultimate Fund. Do not use the Clearing Account. The Disbursing Fund Segment of the table must be the same as the Fund Distribution Segment.

Allotment-PGM-Level-Ind - Use **0** (no allotment by program). Operating Transfers-Out transactions do not post to the Allotment File.

Project Control Table

If the PCA number used contains a Project Code, the Operating Transfers activities will post to the 'F' series reports along with activity for expenditures, reimbursements, revenues, etc.

Index Table

As mentioned previously, transfer activity is displayed on the same reports as other activity such as expenditures and revenues. If needed, an Index Code may be established to record transfer activity. The index code will identify the transfer activity separately from the other types of activity in these reports.

Cost Allocation Table

Operating Transfers-Out are not subject to cost allocation or fund distribution.

Descriptor Tables

Program (D15) - Add Program 95, Transfer Program, if not already present.

Subsidiary (D32) - Transactions entered for GLA 9811-Operating Transfers In, GLA 9812-Operating Transfers Out, GLA 3110-Due To Other Funds and GLA 1400-Due From Other Funds, require the use of Subsidiary codes. Volume 1, Chapter V, under the appropriate GLA provides information on establishing the required Subsidiary codes.

Receipt Source (D33) (Statewide table) - Operating Transfers-In transactions require a Source code for Transfers as defined in the UCM. Transfer Source codes are 3nnnn0, where *nnnn* is the 4-digit fund code of the fund making the transfer. Transfer Source codes are not automatically established in the D33 Table for all funds. If a Transfer Source code needs to be added to the D33 Table, call the CALSTARS Hotline with the fund number and name.

Accounting Events for Operating Transfers

Exhibit II-1 contains the accounting events and corresponding CALSTARS Transaction Codes for recording Operating Transfers. It also displays the T-Accounts for these activities.

EXHIBIT II-1
OPERATING TRANSFERS ACCOUNTING ACTIVITIES

	Transferor Fund Activity	Transferee Fund Activity
	Record transfer authorization (budget act, statutory, constitution) in the <u>transferor fund</u>:	
1	<p>Record an Original Appropriation: TC 010 - Record an Original Appropriation Dr. 6120 Appropriations-Offset Cr. 6110 Appropriations</p> <p>Note: SCO records an appropriation setup by debiting GLA 5510 - Fund Balance-Appropriated and crediting GLA 6030 - Appropriations.</p>	
	Record Operating Transfer Out from <u>transferor fund</u>:	Record Receipt of Operating Transfer-In into <u>transferee fund</u>:
2	<p>Record payment of Operating Transfer-Out: TC 481 – Record Operating Transfers-Out Dr. 9812 Operating Transfers-Out Cr. 1140 Cash in State Treasury</p> <p>Use object code 626-Special Items of Expense – Transfers.</p> <p>Use Subsidiary number nnnn0000 where <i>nnnn</i> identifies the transferee fund to receive the transfer. Subsidiary number must first be defined in the D32 descriptor table.</p>	<p>Record Operating Transfer-In: TC 483 - Record Operating Transfer-In Dr. 1140 Cash in State Treasury Cr. 9811 Operating Transfers - In</p> <p>Receipt Source code required. Use 3nnnn0 where <i>nnnn</i> identifies the transferor fund.</p> <p>Use Subsidiary number nnnn0000 where <i>nnnn</i> identifies the transferor fund making the transfer.</p>

EXHIBIT II-1 (CONTINUED)
OPERATING TRANSFERS ACCOUNTING ACTIVITIES

	Transferor Fund Activity	Transferee Fund Activity
	Record Year-end Operating Transfer-Out Accrual into transferor fund:	Record Year-end Operating Transfer-in Accrual into transferee fund:
3	<p>Record accrual of Operating Transfer Out as Due to Other Funds: TC 579 – Accrue Operating Trans-Out as Due to Other Funds Dr. 9812 Operating Transfers-Out Cr. 3110 Due to Other Funds or Appns</p> <p>Use Object Detail Code 626.</p> <p>Use Subsidiary number nnnn0000 where <i>nnnn</i> identifies the transferee fund to receive the transfer. Subsidiary number must first be defined in the D32 descriptor table for both GLA 3110 and 9812.</p>	<p>Record accrual of Op Trans-In - Due Fm Other Funds: TC 260 – Record Accrual of Op Trans-In - Due Fm Other Funds Dr. 1400 Due From Other Funds or Appns Cr. 9811 Operating Transfers-In</p> <p>Receipt Source code required. Use 3nnnn0 where <i>nnnn</i> identifies the transferor fund.</p> <p>Use Subsidiary number nnnn0000 where <i>nnnn</i> identifies the transferor fund making the transfer. Subsidiary number must first be defined in the D32 descriptor table for both GLA 1400 and 9811.</p>
	Record an adjustment increasing/decreasing Operating Transfer-Out accrual in transferor fund:	Record an adjustment increasing/decreasing Operating Transfer-In accrual in transferee fund:
4A	<p>Decrease Operating Transfer Out accrual: TC 487 – Adjust Decrease to Other Funds- Op Transfer - Out Dr. 3110 Due to Other Funds or Appropriations Cr. 9812 Operating Transfer Out</p>	<p>Decrease Operating Transfer-In accrual: TC 265 – Adjust Decrease Operate Trans In /Due From Oth Fund Dr. 9811 Operating Transfers In Cr. 1400 Due From Other Funds or Appns</p>
4B	<p>Increase Operating Transfer Out accrual: TC 484 – Adjust Increase Due to Other Funds- Op Transfer - Out Dr. 9812 Operating Transfer-Out Cr. 3110 Due to Other Funds or Appropriations</p> <p>Use Object Detail Code 626 with both entries.</p> <p>For both entries use Subsidiary number nnnn0000 where <i>nnnn</i> identifies the transferee fund to receive the transfer.</p>	<p>Increase Operating Transfer-In accrual: Use TC 260 – Record Accrual of Op Trans-In - Due Fm Other Funds</p> <p>Receipt Source code required with both entries. Use 3nnnn0 where <i>nnnn</i> identifies the transferor fund.</p> <p>For both entries use Subsidiary number nnnn0000 where <i>nnnn</i> identifies the transferor fund making the transfer.</p>

EXHIBIT II-1 (CONTINUED)
OPERATING TRANSFERS ACCOUNTING ACTIVITIES

	Transferor Fund Activity	Transferee Fund Activity
	Record Operating Transfer Out and liquidation of Due to Other Funds and Appropriations in <u>transferor fund</u>:	Record Operating Transfer In and liquidation of Due From Other Funds and Appropriations in <u>transferee fund</u>:
5	<p>Record Operating Transfer Out previously recorded as Due to Other Funds and Appropriations: TC 262-Record SCO Payment of Amount Due to Other Funds Dr. 3110 Due to Other Funds or Appns Cr. 1140 Cash in State Treasury</p> <p>Use Subsidiary number nnnn0000 where <i>nnnn</i> identifies the transferee fund to receive the transfer.</p>	<p>Record Operating Transfer-In previously recorded as Due from Other Funds and Appropriations: TC 259- Liquidate Due From Oth Fund for Op Transfers-In Dr. 1140 Cash In State Treasury Cr. 1400 Due From Other Funds or Appn</p> <p>Receipt Source code required. Use 3nnnn0 where <i>nnnn</i> identifies the transferor fund.</p> <p>Use Subsidiary number nnnn0000 where <i>nnnn</i> identifies the transferor fund making the transfer.</p>
	Record Return of Operating Transfer from transferee fund into <u>Transferor fund</u>:	Record in <u>Transferee Fund</u> the Return of Operating Transfer-In back to Transferor Fund:
6	<p>Record return of Operating Transfer: TC 486 - Record Return of Operating Transfers-Out Dr. 1140 Cash in State Treasury Cr. 9812 Operating Transfers-Out</p> <p>Use Object Detail Code 626.</p> <p>Use Subsidiary number nnnn0000 where <i>nnnn</i> identifies the transferee fund to receive the transfer.</p>	<p>Record return of Operating Transfer: TC 485 - Record Return of Operating Transfers-In Dr. 9811 Operating Transfers-In Cr. 1140 Cash in State Treasury</p> <p>Receipt Source code required. Use 3nnnn0 where <i>nnnn</i> identifies the transferor fund.</p> <p>Use Subsidiary number nnnn0000 where <i>nnnn</i> identifies the transferor fund making the transfer.</p>

EXHIBIT II-1 (CONTINUED)
OPERATING TRANSFERS ACCOUNTING ACTIVITIES

<u>EVENT</u>		<u>TRANSACTION CODE</u>	
		<u>Transferor Fund</u>	<u>Transferee Fund</u>
1)	Record an Original Appropriation	010	
2)	Record Operating Transfer	481	483
3)	Record Year-end Operating Transfer Accrual	579	260
4)	Adjust Operating Transfer Accrual		
	A. Decrease	487	265
	B. Increase	484	Use 260
5)	Record Operating Transfer Accrual Liquidation	262	259
6)	Record Return of Operating Transfer	486	485

TRANSFEROR FUND					
1140 Cash in State Treasury		3110 Due to Other Funds/ Appropriations		6110 Appropriations	
				1	
2		3		1	
5		4A 5			
6		4B			

TRANSFEREE FUND					
1140 Cash in State Treasury		1400 Due From Other Funds/Appns		9811 Operating Transfers-In	
2		3		2	
5		4B		3	
		4A 5		4A	
6				6	

Notes For File Posting, Reports And Processing For Operating Transfers

Appropriation File Posting for Operating Transfers - Activity for both GLA 9811-Operating Transfers-In and GLA 9812-Operating Transfers-Out posts to the Net Transfers field in the appropriation (AP) file. Operating Transfers-In records in the AP file contain a Source Code while Operating Transfers-Out records do not.

The B03, Appropriation Control Account Report, and B04, Detail Report of Appropriation Status, both display data from the Net Transfers field of the AP file (i.e., operating transfers). The Net Transfers field is displayed in the Appropriations/Expenditures section of the B04 report. The B06, Budget Report, displays operating transfer data in separate sections titled Operating Transfers-In and Operating Transfers-Out.

HB4 and DB1 Reports - Operating Transfers Account Display

Operating Transfers-In - Appropriation and History file records on the HB4 report and Document File records on the DB1 report are assigned SCO Account Type **T** (Transfer) based on the **3nnnn0** Source code in the record. The SCO displays Operating Transfers-In as Account Type **R** (Revenue).

Operating Transfers-Out - Appropriation and History file records on the HB4 report and Document File records on the DB1 report related to Operating Transfers-Out are assigned SCO Account Type **D** (Disbursement). The SCO displays Transfers-Out as Account Type **T** (Transfer).

Operating File and Grant Project File Reports - Activity for Operating Transfers-In and Operating Transfers-Out is displayed on the same Operating File ('Q' report series) reports as expenditures, revenues or reimbursements. In addition, if the PCA used to post the activity contains a Project Number, then the Grant Project File ('F' report series) reports are posted in a similar manner.

- ★ GLA 9811-Operating Transfers-In receipts are distinguished from other receipts such as revenue and reimbursements by the receipt source code on the 'Q' and 'F' reports that display receipts (**3nnnn0**).
- ★ GLA 9812-Operating Transfers-Out disbursements are distinguished from expenditures and other disbursements such as loan principal disbursements by the Object Detail code (**626**).

Further distinction between operating transfers and other disbursements and receipt activity can be achieved through the assignment of Index and PCA codes. Refer to the *Establishing Tables for Recording Operating Transfers* section of this procedure for further discussion on classifying operating transfer activities.

Year End Close/Open Process For Operating Transfers - The Year End Close and Year End Open processes in CALSTARS closes accounts in the year just ended and brings balances forward to the new year. In the AP file, the balance of

an appropriation record (except for revenue records) is brought forward to the new year unless the record is set for reversion in the Appropriation Symbol Table. This process also applies to both Operating Transfer-In and Operating Transfer-Out records.

When bringing amounts forward to the new year, evaluate each account for validity. For example, Operating Transfers-In generally are not tracked in CALSTARS against an appropriation budget. Therefore, these AP File records will have a balance brought forward into the new year. A TC 010R entry eliminates this balance in the new year. On the other hand, Operating Transfers-Out are generally accounted in CALSTARS against an appropriation budget and normally have a zero balance at year end. No balance is brought forward.

In the Subsidiary File, subsidiary records supporting GLA 9811 and GLA 9812 are not brought forward to the new year since these general ledger accounts are nominal accounts closed to fund balance at year end.

EXPENDITURE TRANSFERS

Expenditure transfers are displayed in the Governor's Budget as expenditures in the transferor fund and as "Less Funding Provided By", or negative expenditures, in the transferee fund. In order to accommodate the legal basis accounting requirements of Expenditure Transfers, the SCO establishes disbursement appropriation **D** accounts in both the transferor and transferee funds to record the transfer activity. These transfers do not impact GLAs 9811 or 9812. The transfer activity in both the transferor and transferee funds are recorded in GLA 9000-Appropriation Expenditures. The following outlines the activities involved in an expenditure transfer.

- ✧ GLA 8000-Revenue receipts are recorded when money first comes into the transferor fund from outside State Government.
- ✧ An amount is transferred from the transferor fund to the transferee fund in accordance with the Budget Act or Statute.
- ✧ The transfer out is recorded in the transferor fund as an expenditure (debit GLA 9000-Appropriation Expenditures).
- ✧ The transferee fund records the transfer in as a negative expenditure (credit to GLA 9000).
- ✧ The credit to GLA 9000 in the transferee fund is offset when expenditures are recorded for payment of goods and services.

As a result of these transfer activities, the transferor fund reflects the expenditures even though the transferee fund made the payments.

Establishing Tables For Recording Expenditure Transfers

SCO establishes an expenditure appropriation account in both the transferor and transferee funds for recording the transfer activity. The following is a guideline for establishing the necessary tables to record the transfer activity.

Appropriation Symbol (AS) Table

Each Expenditure Transfer account maintained by the SCO should have an Appropriation Symbol in CALSTARS to record its activity. Typically, an account is established by the SCO in the transferor fund prior to the actual transfer of funds based on the Budget Act or other statutory authority, while the account in the transferee fund is set up at the time the funds are transferred. Some of the more pertinent data elements for Expenditure Transfer accounts are discussed below. See Volume 2, Chapter IV-AS for a full discussion of the AS Table.

Neither the transfer from the transferor fund nor the receipt of the transfer in the transferee fund would normally be scheduled (i.e., appropriated) by program or category. The coding suggested below assumes the account is not scheduled by program or category.

Account Type - For the accounts in both the transferor and transferee funds, code the same as the SCO Category Code. If the SCO Category code field is blank, use **00**.

Program Coding Levels (Program, Element, etc.) - Leave blank.

Character - **1** for Support, **2** for Local Assistance, or **3** for Capital Outlay.

Reference - Code the same as the SCO's reference.

Allotment Object Level - Use **0** (no allotments by object).

Project Control Table

If the PCA number used contains a Project Code, the Expenditure Transfers activities will post to the 'F' series reports along with activity for expenditures, reimbursements, revenues, etc.

PCA Table

The expenditure transaction codes used to post the Expenditure Transfers require the use of a PCA number. These activities are reported on the 'Q' series reports along with other expenditures and reimbursements, revenues, etc. In addition to the distinct program code and fund source that are discussed below, the Object Detail code used on the transfer transactions identify the transfer activity from other expenditure activity on these reports. The following is suggested coding for selected data elements in the PCA Table:

PCA Type - Use 1 (Direct).

Program - Use Program **95** per the UCM if the program cannot be identified when funds are appropriated from one fund for transfer to another fund or are transferred from one appropriation to another appropriation. The funding source for this program is **Z**.

Disbursing Fund Segment - Record Expenditure Transfer activity in the Ultimate Fund. Do not use the Clearing Account. The Disbursing Fund Segment of the table must be the same as the Fund Distribution Segment.

Allotment-PGM-Level-Ind - Use **0** (no allotment by program).

Index Table

As mentioned previously, Expenditure Transfer activity is displayed on the same reports along with other expenditures. If needed, a separate Index Code may be established for recording Expenditure Transfer activity. For example, recording transfer activity in a separate high level organization cost center would allow the distribution of the Q10 Report, Expenditures By Organization and Object, to organizational managers without the Expenditure Transfer activity.

Cost Allocation Table

The PCAs established to record Expenditure Transfer activity are set up as direct PCAs and therefore are not subject to cost allocation or fund distribution.

Descriptor Tables

Program (D15) - Add Program **95**, Transfer Program, if not already present.

Subsidiary (D32) - Transactions entered for GLA 3110-Due To Other Funds and GLA 1400-Due From Other Funds, require the use of Subsidiary codes. Volume 1, Chapter V, under the appropriate GLA provides information on establishing the required Subsidiary codes.

EXHIBIT II-2
EXPENDITURE TRANSFERS ACCOUNTING ACTIVITIES

	Transferor Fund Activity	Transferee Fund Activity
	Record transfer authorization (budget act, statutory, constitution) in the <u>transferor fund</u>:	
1	<p>Record an Original Appropriation: TC 010 - Record an Original Appropriation Dr. 6120 Appropriations-Offset Cr. 6110 Appropriations</p> <p>Note: SCO records an appropriation setup by debiting GLA 5510 - Fund Balance-Appropriated and crediting GLA 6030 - Appropriations.</p>	
	Record Expenditure Transfer in the <u>transferor fund</u>:	Record Receipt of Expenditure Transfer into <u>transferee fund</u>:
2	<p>Record transfer as an expenditure: TC 242 – Record Direct SCO Pay of Expenditure Dr. 9000 Appropriation Expenditures Cr. 1140 Cash in State Treasury</p> <p>Use object code 626-Special Items of Expense – Transfers.</p>	<p>Record Expenditure Transfer as negative expenditure: TC 242R Record Direct SCO Pay of Expn (Reverse) Dr. 1140 Cash in State Treasury Cr. 9000 Appropriation Expenditure</p> <p>Use object code 626-Special Items of Expense – Transfers.</p>
	Record Year-end Expenditure Transfer Accrual in <u>transferor fund</u>:	Record Year-end Expenditure Transfer Accrual into <u>transferee fund</u>:
3	<p>Record Expenditure Transfer as Due to Other Funds: TC 285 – Rec Accrue Expend & Amt Due to Other Funds. Dr. 9000 Appropriation Expenditures Cr. 3110 Due to Other Funds or Appropriations</p> <p>Use Object Detail Code 626.</p> <p>Use Subsidiary number nnnn0000 where <i>nnnn</i> identifies the transferee fund receiving the transfer. Subsidiary number must first be defined in the D32 descriptor table.</p>	<p>Record accrual of Expenditure Transfer as Due from Other Funds: TC 560 – Accrue YE Transfer in - NEGATIVE EXPEND. Dr. 1400 Due From Other Funds or Appns Cr. 9000 Appropriation Expenditures</p> <p>Reverse this accrual in the new year.</p> <p>Use Object Detail Code 626.</p> <p>Use Subsidiary number nnnn0000 where <i>nnnn</i> identifies the transferor fund making the transfer.</p>

EXHIBIT II-2 (CONTINUED)
EXPENDITURE TRANSFERS ACCOUNTING ACTIVITIES

	Transferor Fund Activity	Transferee Fund Activity
	Record an adjustment increasing/decreasing Expenditure Transfer accrual in <u>transferor fund</u>:	Record an adjustment increasing/decreasing Expenditure Transfer accrual in <u>transferee fund</u>:
4A	Decrease Expenditure Transfer accrual. TC 204 – Rec Accrue Expend & Amt Due to Other Funds Dr. 3110 Due to Other Funds or Appropriations Cr. 9000 Appropriation Expenditures	Use TC 560 R
4B	Increase Expenditure Transfer accrual. TC 285 – Rec Accrue Expend & Amt Due to Other Funds Dr. 9000 Appropriation Expenditures Cr. 3110 Due to Other Funds or Appropriations Use Object Detail Code 626 for both transactions Use Subsidiary number nnnn0000 where <i>nnnn</i> identifies the transferee fund receiving the transfer.	Use TC 560

EXHIBIT II-2 (CONTINUED)
EXPENDITURE TRANSFERS ACCOUNTING ACTIVITIES

	Transferor Fund Activity	Transferee Fund Activity
	Record receipt of Expenditure Transfer previously accrued in transferor fund:	Record receipt of Expenditure Transfer previously accrued in transferee fund:
5A	TC 262-Record SCO payment of Amount Due to Other Funds Dr. 3110 Due to Other Funds or Appns Cr. 1140 Cash in State Treasury Use Object Detail code 626 . Use Subsidiary number nnnn0000 where <i>nnnn</i> identifies the transferee fund receiving the transfer.	
5B		(1) Reverse accrual of Expenditure Transfer TC 560R – Accrue YE Transfer in-NEGATIVE EXPEND(Reverse) Dr. 9000 Appropriation Expenditures Cr. 1400 Due From Other Funds or Appns Use Subsidiary number nnnn0000 where <i>nnnn</i> identifies the transferor fund making the transfer. Use Object Detail code 626 . (2) Record receipt of Expenditure Transfer as negative expenditure: TC 242R Record Direct SCO Pay of Expn (Reverse) Dr. 1140 Cash in State Treasury Cr. 9000 Appropriation Expenditure Use Object Detail code 626 .
	Record in the Transferor fund the Return of Expenditure Transfer from transferee fund to Transferor fund:	Record in the Transferee fund the Return of Expenditure Transfer from transferee fund to Transferor fund:
6	TC 242R - Record Direct SCO Pay of Expn (Reverse) Dr. 1140 Cash in State Treasury Cr. 9000 Appropriation Expenditures Use Object Detail code 626 .	TC 242 - Record Direct SCO Pay of Expn Dr. 9000 Operating Transfers-In Cr. 1140 Cash in State Treasury Use Object Detail code 626 .

EVENT		TRANSACTION CODE	
		Transferor Fund	Transferee Fund
1.	Record Appropriation Expenditure Authority	010	
2.	Record Expenditure Transfer	242	242R
3.	Record Year-end Expenditure Transfer Accrual	285	560
4.	Adjust Expenditure Transfer Accrual		
	A. Decrease	204	Use 560R
	B. Increase	285	Use 560
5.	Record Receipt of Expenditure Transfer previously accrued		
	A. Record Expenditure Transfer Accrual Liquidation	262	
	B. Reverse Accrual and Record Receipt of Expenditure Transfer		560R & 242R
6.	Record Return of Expenditure Transfer	242R	242

1140 Cash in State Treasury		3110 Due to Other Funds/ Appropriations		6110 Appropriations		6120 Appropriations-Offset		9000 Appropriation Expenditures	
	2				1	1		2	
			3					3	
		4A	4B					4B	4A
6	5A	5A							6

1140 Cash in State Treasury		1400 Due From Other Funds/Appns		9000 Appropriation Expenditures	
2					2
		3			3
		4B	4A	4A	4B
5B(2)			5B(1)	5B(1)	5B(2)
	6			6	